

### **REMARKS**

The present Amendment amends claims 1, 3, 5, 7-11 and 14-17 and leaves claims 12, 13 and 18 unchanged. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 1, 3, 5 and 7-18.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 14-18 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishizawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,519,598) in view of Suzuki (U.S. Patent No. 6,125,304); and claims 11 and 13 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishizawa in view of Suzuki and further in view of Brown (U.S. Patent No. 6,636,808). These rejections are traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by Nishizawa, Suzuki or Brown whether taken individually or in combination with each other as suggested by the Examiner. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw these rejections.

Amendments were made to the claims so as to more clearly describe features of the present invention not taught or suggested by any of the references of record whether taken individually or in combination with each other. Particularly, amendments were made to each of the claims so as to more clearly recite that the present invention is directed to a method for transforming data formats between different database systems including a host computer and a disk storage device for storing data, the host computer having a disk storage device attached for implementing a database management system, a disk storage device attached to the host computer for storing data of a database management system, and a system

including a plurality of the host computers and a disk storage device connected to the host computers.

According to the present invention the host computer includes a database management system program, a computer program application which is executed on the database management system program, a skeleton program for instructing data format transformation and for storing the transform data volume at a storage device connected to the host computer, information for the skeleton program to determine a data format transformation program in regard to data volume in the disk storage device and a first communication program for communication with the disk storage device. Further, according to the present invention, the disk storage device includes a data format transforming program for executing data format transformation and a second communication program for communicating with the host computer. The skeleton program sends a request to the data format transformation program on the disk storage device via the first communication program at the time of data format transformation to instruct data format transformation and to store, by the disk storage device, the transformed data volume within the disk storage device. The request from the data format transformation program is received via the second communication program and the data format transformation program transforms the data volume having a data format of one database management program on which the computer program application is executed into another data volume having a data format of another database management system program on which another computer program application is executed. According to the present invention the data format for the one database

management system program is different from the data format of the another database management system program.

The request includes information for specifying the data format transformation program, an address of source data, a size of data to be transformed and a destination address of transform data.

The above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by any of the references of record particularly Nishizawa, Suzuki and Brown whether taken individually or in combination with each other as suggested by the Examiner.

Nishizawa discloses a magnetic disk apparatus in which data is converted by a data conversion program based on receiving a data request from a client computer. According to Nishizawa, when a client computer issues the data request to the magnetic disk apparatus, the magnetic disk apparatus judges whether the data conversion program is stored in the magnetic disk apparatus or not. As a result the magnetic disk apparatus converts data by use of the data conversion program as illustrated in Fig. 6 of Nishizawa. Particularly, in Nishizawa if there is no data conversion which fulfills a given condition, then the magnetic disk client notifies the client computer that the data conversion process cannot be performed.

Contrary to the Examiner's allegation regarding the teachings of Nishizawa, Applicants fail to find any teaching or suggestion of the skeleton program of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims. In the Office Action the Examiner alleges that the XML application is the same as the skeleton program of the present invention as recited in the claims. The skeleton program as recited in

the claims of the present application not only requests data conversion/transformation, but also issues a request including transformed data address 706c which specifies a place where data is stored after the data conversion/transformation. The Examiner's attention is directed to Fig. 7 of the present application. Such features are clearly not taught or suggested by the XML application taught in Nishizawa.

According to the present invention as recited in the claims, the skeleton program does not convert the same type of data such as columns as that taught by the XML application of Nishizawa. The Examiner's attention is directed to Figs. 8 and 10 of Nishizawa. The skeleton program of the present invention as recited in the claims instead transforms a data volume which is usable for a database management system to another data volume which is usable for another database management system. Attention is directed to Figs. 8, 11 and 12 of the present application. These features of the present invention are not taught or suggested by Nishizawa.

Thus, Nishizawa fails to teach or suggest providing in the host computer a database management system program, a computer program application which is executed on the database management system program, a skeleton program for instructing data format conversion and for storing the transformed data volume at a storage device connected to the host computer, information for the skeleton program to determine a data transformation program in regard to data volume in the disk storage device and a communication program for communication with the disk storage device as recited in the claims.

Further, Nishizawa fails to teach or suggest sending, from the skeleton program, a request to the data transformation program on the disk storage device via the first communication program at the time of data format transformation to instruct data format transformation and to store, by the disk storage device, the transformation data volume within the disk storage device as recited in the claims.

Still further, Nishizawa fails to teach or suggest transforming, by the data format transformation program, a data volume having a data format of one database management system program on which the computer program application is executed into another data volume having the data format of another database management system program on which another computer program application is executed, wherein the data format for the one database management system program is different from the data format of the another database management system program as recited in the claims.

The above noted deficiencies of Nishizawa are not supplied by any of the other references of record particularly Suzuki and Brown. Therefore, combining the teachings of Nishizawa, Suzuki and Brown in the manner suggested by the Examiner in the Office Action still fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejections of claims , 1, 3, 5 and 7-18 as being unpatentable over Nishizawa whether taken individually or in combination with one or more of Suzuki and Brown is respectfully requested.


The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the references utilized in the rejection of claims 1, 3, 5 and 7-18.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit that claims 1, 3, 5 and 7-18 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of claims 1, 3, 5 and 7-18 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (520.39598X00).

Respectfully submitted,

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